Human Events THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

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Kennedy and Business: With a consummate public relations touch, the President gave 800 members of the National Industrial Council the JFK treatment, in an obvious effort to undo the harm his left-wing appointments and spending programs have done to business morale. Advocating a "partnership of business and government" for prosperity, he humorously alluded to the fact that most of his hearers had voted against him; and brought down the house with a joke on himself, about the missile gap. (This disarming caper delighted public relations pros who watched the performance.)

Not a few moguls purred amiably and there's little doubt the President did himself some good. An insurance man said happily, "Business isn't in the doghouse with this guy."

However, it did not prove to be a completely successful "snow job." A steel company executive was quoted as remarking: "Kennedy wasn't anti-business and that's fine as far as it goes. But they pay off on performance." A chemical company executive said:

"Sure the words were fine, but does he mean it? How can he talk about keeping prices down and want to increase the minimum wage?"

Here and there, some executives tossed out a realistic evaluation: "Very nice tone. But supposing he had won the election by a real landslide—something like what Roosevelt did in 1936, everything except Maine and Vermont? This fellow then might have been talking as F.D.R. did in 1937—'purge the economic royalists,' and all that."

While the tune the President sang on obsolescence, the necessity of capital formation and a promise of fast write-offs of plant and machinery sounded very agreeable, there was some evidence that the businessmen are getting a bit cynical about such matters, after scrutinizing the ideas of some of the President's advisers on fiscal problems and their suggested treatment of them.

Say the skeptics: "On the one hand, fast write-offs; on the other, plugging tax loopholes [in line with the ideas of the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Stanley E. Surrey]. Won't it be a case of the more it changes, the more it's the same old thing —still a high tax burden?" (Plugging "loopholes" means the elimination of such business incentives as executive stock options, lower capital gains rates, repealing the 4% credit on dividends and a large number of other items which soften the impact of the present harsh progressive rate schedule.)

Capitol Camera: Diplomatic Row says: those French pilots who buzzed the Soviet plane over North Africa were actually trying to save its occupants' lives. France had warned all governments that planes should not fly below the 38th parallel. The Red plane, possibly not relying on instruments, went south of the 38th; the French fighters immediately rose and buzzed the Sovietsky, for if the latter had gone 80 miles further south, it would have been shot down by automatic ack-ack. The Soviet pilot took the hint and turned north.

• *Nervous Nellies in the State Department are fretting about aftermath of Lumumba killing; while in the Army-Navy Club (where a more realistic view of foreign policy prevails) toasts are offered to the Congo tribesmen who executed Lumumba. Public feeling grows, not only among middle-of-the-roaders but also liberals, that the US should side with the Kasavubu (friendly to Belgium) regime against the pro-Communist followers of the dead firebrand; that we mistakenly pressured colonial powers (Britain, France, Belgium) to grant premature independence in Africa. Significantly, this view comes from liberal journalist Stewart Alsop in the* Saturday Evening Post *(last week). However, pink tea State boys persist in their "pro-independence" view—last week urging Portugal to free Angola.*

• Young Republicans pace mounting party criticism of the new Administration. Meeting in Sacramento, their California organization took Kennedy to task for "censorship imposed upon statements by officials relating to Soviet Russia." The Golden State YR's passed other resolutions which called for (1) giving courts the power to award damages in labor disputes, (2) extending anti-trust laws to unions and (3) praise of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

• *In a plan to restore the balance of payments, President Kennedy plans to reduce the duty-free allowance on what tourists can bring home from* $500 *to* $100, *where it stood until* 1949. *It was raised to aid European recovery. But a* 1959 *survey shows this will help little. Fewer than* 18 *of a hundred tourists spent more than* $200 *on goods to bring home. In other words, a "drop in the bucket" solution receiving more publicity than its worth.*

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• Named by Kennedy as Ambassador to India is economic planner John Kenneth Galbraith, who is expected to plump for bigger and bigger foreign aid. A recent Galbraith report called for so great an amount of money for India that Kennedy felt compelled to withhold the information lest it jeopardize Galbraith's chances for Senate confirmation.

• *The newly named chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Senator Paul Douglas' Administrative Assistant Frank McCulloch, is one of the founders of the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action.*

• Reportedly the secret papers on the Tehran conference (1943) will be published this year. If complete, the papers should reveal F.D.R.'s sell-out of Poland to Stalin.

Back to Acheson: Emerging from the "honeymoon" silence with a bang, the Republican National Committee last week vigorously arraigned the Administration for its appointments to top positions in the State Department. As these appointments roll off the Administration's mimeograph, veteran reporters—recalling the Truman-Acheson era—remark, "This is where I came in."

The President, the GOP charged, "has re-established in power nothing more nor less than a batch of Dean Acheson retreads who produced a disastrous series of major blow-outs the last time they served as a team." Reference was made to—besides former Secretary of State Dean Acheson (now named to an advisory position)—Dean Rusk, present Secretary of State; Chester Bowles, Undersecretary; Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to UN; George F. Kennan, Ambassador to Yugoslavia; Paul Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defense; etc. All served in various positions in the days when former President Truman referred to Stalin as "good old Joe."

"The last time they had a try at it," says the Republican bulletin *Battle Line,* these officials and their policies led to a 150,000-casualty war in Korea, which they could not settle; the disappearance of hundreds of millions of people behind the Iron Curtain, and an awesome array of world-wide tinderboxes—later settled—as a legacy to the new Republican Administration in 1953 . . . .

> **"If these Acheson retreads and their compatriots now restored to power by Kennedy do start to move America, let's all hope they don't move it in the same disastrous direction they did last time."**

The GOP bulletin remarked that Acheson "omitted Korea from the boundaries of the US defense zone in the Pacific during a major foreign policy address at a critical time." (*Battle Line* forbore to recall that Acheson had made the priceless remark, "I cannot turn my back on Alger Hiss.")

Stevenson, the GOP recalled, was a "defender of the Acheson policies in the 1952 campaign" and Rusk had been Assistant Secretary of State in 1950 and 1951, and had "presided over the humiliating Korean stalemate."

George Kennan, foreign service officer, was "credited with devising the Acheson strategy against communism. Under the Acheson strategy, the Communists made their greatest gains in history."

Bowles, now Undersecretary of State, it was recalled, was "Acheson's Ambassador to India from 1951 to 1953" and also supervised the "drafting of the far-out Democratic platform of 1960."

Depressed Areas: The new Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg, made a headline-catching tour through five states last week for the purpose of soliciting support for increased unemployment compensation and a major depressed areas bill. The trip came on the heels of a Labor Department report which newspapers liberally interpreted as showing 25 new "depressed" areas. *Time* magazine claimed this brought the total to "76 out of the 150 urban centers in the US." And the new Secretary of Labor did nothing to contradict the general interpretation of the unemployment situation.

Yet spokesmen in the Labor Department told HUMAN EVENTS that the press badly "garbled" the Department's findings published in its January, 1961 *Area Labor Market Trends.* This report showed that the total number of depressed areas (those which would receive aid under any major depressed areas bill such as Senator Paul Douglas' S.1) in actual fact *decreased* in the period from November to January.

Four areas during this period were taken out of the "depressed" category. They were: Muskegon, Michigan; Terre Haute, Indiana; Lawrence-Haverhill, Massachusetts; and Lorain-Elyria, Ohio. Two more, however, were added: Flint, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This left a net decrease of two depressed areas and a total of 20—*not* 76.

Where did the newspapers get the figure of 25 new depressed areas? Unemployment increased enough in 25 areas so that, by Labor Department standards, they had to be classified as "substantial labor surplus"; but such areas are not categorized "depressed" until they have demonstrated a "persistent labor surplus," according to the Department's classification system.

Two additional facts about areas of "substantial labor surplus": (1) such areas tend to fluctuate in and out of this category, and (2) the 25 new areas were assigned this category in January, a month in which the unemployment rate traditionally runs well above the annual rate.

Voice from Harvard: One faculty member at the institution in Cambridge, Massachusetts, whom the President unaccountably overlooked among his appointments, is Gottfried Haberler, Professor of Economics. He remarks that the President, in his message on the balance of payments (gold problem), emphasizes the necessity for "a revival of the domestic economy" as a first requirement for improving our international balance of payments. The Harvard professor thinks that domestic recovery

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won't be sufficient to correct the deficit in our international balance.

Indeed, he says that the President's "recovery" message "does not contain any measures that can be expected to help the balance of payments even if they aid recovery." And he takes off in a drastic criticism of one of Kennedy's pet plans for stimulating recovery from the recession—that is, the proposal to increase the minimum wage and extend its application.

"To say, as the message does"—observes Haberler— "that an increase in minimum wages will increase productivity and hold down unit costs should make any economist blush . . . .

"Suppose output rises and 'labor productivity' goes up by say 2 per cent a year, a very optimistic assumption. If money wages rise by more than that, prices will have to go up and the balance of payments will deteriorate unless events abroad, on which we cannot count (especially since they may just as well work in the wrong direction), come to the rescue or the small measures proposed—export promotion, attraction of foreign tourists, etc.—will help sufficiently (which is highly unlikely)."

The only solution: "In the absence of such lucky circumstances, if we don't want to change exchange rates (or introduce controls), the course left is this: Money wages should rise a little less than productivity rises so that prices can decline somewhat. Then the deficit will gradually disappear."

Recession Cure: Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg now says the US is in a "full scale recession," and the Kennedy Administration advises opening up the Treasury's vaults to cure it. Yet many economists doubt the wisdom of immediate spending, and point to what Ike did in the recession of 1958. In that year unemployment was close to 7 per cent the whole year. The automobile industry was depressed and housing starts averaged below the 1,000,000 rate in the first six months of '58.

Leon Keyserling, Truman's former chief economic adviser, urged a tax reduction and massive public spending to pull the US out of the economic doldrums. But Ike demurred on spending proposals. He vetoed a whole nest of costly public programs, including a depressed areas bill. "The national government's purchases of goods and services remained below the second quarter of 1957 throughout the year," says the US Chamber of Commerce. Yet, by November, 1958, unemployment was curving sharply downward and the US was well on its way out of the recession.

How did the US emerge from the recession? Ike relied principally on monetary policy and encouraged the Federal Reserve to reverse credit restraint. But mainly he refused to tinker with the economy—and he refused to rely on government spending as an antidote.

Public Power: Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall made it clear last week that he intends to guide America's power resources back to the New Deal-Fair Deal Federal control era.

In announcing the aims of his department, Udall indicated that two of the Eisenhower Administration's major power policies would be discontinued. They are (1) the partnership approach to construction of dams and other power projects (where private industry joined public agencies in financing whenever possible), and (2) the practice of putting responsibility for power on the local rather than Federal level.

The Udall announcement in no way surprises observers here, many of whom predict trouble for investor-owned electric companies. The Udall team is stacked with Federal power advocates.

HUMAN EVENTS reported February 3 that the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power, Kenneth Holum of South Dakota, has a longtime reputation as an enemy of free enterprise ventures. In a recent speech he referred to private power owners and investors as "the forces of monopoly and the forces that wish to exploit public resources for private gain." The most recent appointments to the important Federal Power Commission have been Howard Morgan and Joseph C. Swidler. Morgan has a long public power background. Swidler first came to Washington under F.D.R.'s Federal power-*phile* Interior Secretary, Harold Ickes. He later became TVA counsel, and was responsible for the idea of letting TVA issue its own bonds, and thus expand without limit.

In discussing the new Administration's power policies, Raymond Moley (who has studied the private-public power question since the beginning of F.D.R.'s reign) observed: "For eight years the Eisenhower Administration in the field of electric power maintained a policy of partnership between government and private ownership. During this respite from government pressure, the investor-owned companies made remarkable progress in their service to the nation's economy . . . . But now the signs are most ominous . . . . "

Moley noted that the recent election showed no public power mandate, that the GOP carried all states, notably those in the Northwest, which are generally regarded as sympathetic to public power.

Schlesinger: After recently accusing the new Administration of presenting a "panic button pitch" on matters of defense, education, health and depressed areas, Senator Barry Goldwater found that the New Frontier has even come up with a "Crisis of American Masculinity."

PAUL B. DAGUE, Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania: "I have come to place a firm reliance in the splendid reporting being done by HUMAN EVENTS and want to commend Mr. Frank Hanighen for his excellent analysis of current happenings."

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He cited a recent *Esquire* article by top Kennedy speech-writer, adviser and welfare state proponent Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. The latter drew on a bevy of unmasculine types from contemporary fiction as examples of American manhood. Goldwater said that Schlesinger might gain a broader concept of American masculinity if he stopped reading so much fiction and availed himself of historic accounts of American heroism at Pusan, Guadalcanal, Wake Island, Midway and The Bulge.

"In addition," the Arizonan said, "he might take into consideration the millions of American men who quietly and heroically work hard, pay their taxes, raise families, go to church on Sunday, and are never writing about authors who thrive on being banned in Boston.

"Schlesinger ends his attack on American manhood with a plea for nonconformity and distinct identity. How does he square this with his open advocacy of socialism, wherein the government would provide, in his own words, 'the basic elements, such as food, clothing, shelter, education and opportunity'? No welfare state in history has ever done these things without suppressing individual identity and forcing conformity."

Arthur H. Dean: In his first press conference, Secretary of State Dean Rusk announced that Arthur H. Dean, an international law expert, had been named to head the three-power nuclear disarmament negotiations to resume March 21 in Geneva. Since the negotiations may eventually include Red China, as the new Secretary of State indicated, Dean's selection has seemed a poor choice. His record shows he has been an extremely slow learner about the aims of the Chinese Communists.

Although evidence of pro-Chinese Communist bias in the Institute of Pacific Relations was brought out in 1945, Arthur Dean dutifully completed 25 years with the IPR, and did not resign until 1952. Not only was Dean a vice-chairman of the IPR, but he was a member of an IPR committee which declared the charges of Communist bias by the IPR were unfounded. Yet a unanimous Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report in 1952 stated that the IPR was a transmission belt for Communist propaganda.

When Dean left IPR, he eventually was appointed as Director of the Fund for the Republic. He resigned after belatedly discovering the Fund's left-wing activities and its hiring of individuals who had pleaded the Fifth Amendment before congressional committees.

As a truce negotiator in Korea, Dean bowed before Red demands that he accept "neutral" Asiatic nations at the conference, even though they had taken no part in the war. While he took the startling initiative of breaking off talks with Communist China, he was quoted a short time later as saying in an interview printed in the *Providence-Sun Journal*, January 3, 1954: "I believe Communist China is not interested in world revolution." In an April, 1955 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, he came out for recognition of Red China and an expansion of trade with that country.

Confusion Among Democrats: At his February 8 press conference President Kennedy stated: "We have the realization that the United States will not strike first . . . ."

An opposite position on this vital question was taken by Democratic Leader John McCormack on the floor of the House July 15, 1959:

"While we should not adopt a policy of surprise attack, certainly it seems to me we should get away from the policy of no attack under any circumstances."

Arizona: A tough congressional race is set for May 2 in Arizona's 2nd Congressional District (which takes in most of the state; Phoenix comprises the first district) in a special election for the seat Stewart Udall vacated to become Interior Secretary.

Favored to win the GOP nomination is Mac C. Matheson of Tucson, who got 45 per cent of the vote while running against Udall last November. Matheson was a favorite at the recent HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference. He is a hard hitting and articulate conservative.

But Matheson is expected to face tough opposition, probably Udall's brother Morris, a Tucson attorney. The district normally goes Democratic, and the Democrats are well organized and financed.

The race has taken on a symbolic quality, as it is the only special congressional election slated for this year involving the two major parties. Barry Goldwater will speak for Matheson and Secretary Udall is expected to aid the Democrat, especially if his brother wins the March 7 primary.

Matheson told HUMAN EVENTS: "We're working hard and there is more enthusiasm among Republicans here than I can ever recall. It will be tough all the way and we need all the help we can get."

Anyone who wishes to contribute to the Matheson candidacy should mail his check, made payable to Matheson Campaign Fund, to G. R. Herberger, 7000 East Camelback Road, Suite No. 35, Scottsdale, Arizona.

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A First-Hand Report

Inside Chicago Election Corruption

By JOHN WEICHER

The author, a former assistant Editor of HUMAN EVENTS, *is a graduate student at the University of Chicago, where he is president of the campus Young Republican Club.*

THE REPUBLICANS lost the last election in the big cities. Powerful, well-entrenched Democratic machines, working smoothly after long years of experience, got every possible Democratic vote to the polls and carried almost all the big states for Kennedy. Nixon won most of the states, most of the counties, most of the congressional districts—but he lost the election, thanks to the big city Democratic organizations.

Mayor Richard Daley's machine in Chicago is one of the most important of these organizations. What happened here happened in city after city across the nation. It will continue to happen until the Republicans rebuild in the cities.

The Daley machine has five or six patronage jobs for each of Chicago's 3,700 precincts. Its precinct captains are almost invariably on the city payroll, but their biggest job is to get their quota of Democratic votes in every election. A captain who fails to meet his quota will be replaced in his precinct and possibly on the payroll as well. He spends his time getting to know the voters, their children, their problems; he takes care of income tax returns, traffic tickets, building permits, and dozens of other matters for them. On Election Day, the voters are expected to reciprocate. The precinct captains and the election judges are there to see that they do.

Each election there are reports of "voters" with addresses in schoolyards, cemeteries, and vacant lots; of "Republican" election judges who are really Democrats-in-disguise; of wholesale bribery and vote-buying. Almost invariably these reports concern the most overwhelmingly Democratic wards of the city. The Board of Election Commissioners, like most of the municipal government, is an arm of the Chicago Machine; it has two Democrats and one Republican, and 176 of its 180 employees are Democratic patronage jobholders.

Last fall, aroused Chicagoans attempted to secure an honest election in their city. An article in the Chicago *Daily News* told of a housewife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, who had canvassed her precinct before the 1958 elections and found 95 "voters" on the poll list who did not belong there. The Board of Election Commissioners showed no interest in her canvass until she threatened to go to Republican State's Attorney Ben Adamowski with the results; then it investigated and found her to be 95 per cent correct. On Election Day the Democratic margin in her precinct was cut from 4-1 to 2-1, even though 14 of the names she had challenged were voted, over her protests.

Mrs. Hunter lives in the Fourth Ward, on Chicago's South Side, near the University of Chicago. Members of the Young Republican Club there read about her efforts and the club offered its services to the GOP ward organization. Led by Willard Ayres, a graduate student who lives in the ward, the YR's tried to canvass as many precincts as possible, checking the poll lists and giving Republican campaign literature to the voters. In Chicago, only a week is allowed for citizens to canvass after the poll lists are published, but in the seven days the club was able to canvass ten precincts in whole or in part. These ten precincts were scattered throughout the ward, but they had one thing in common: they all lacked Republican precinct captains.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS found an average of 15 per cent of the "voters" in these precincts were not qualified to vote. In some precincts the figures were closer to 25 per cent. Fifty-one voters were listed at a tenement hotel; the manager's rent receipts showed that 30 of them lived there. He had no record of the other 21. The poll list showed eight people with the same last name at one address; only two lived there. Some addresses proved to be vacant lots. One "voter" was a citizen of Haiti and had no idea of how he had been "registered." Names were printed twice at the same address, or at two different addresses. Some names were correctly spelled once, then repeated with a "typographical error," thus appearing at first glance to be two different persons.

Whether such mistakes are honest or not, any name on the printed list may be voted if the voter

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signs an affidavit, so that a person willing to commit perjury may vote as often as he can take advantage of these mistakes. The way is thus open for widescale fraud.

After the challenges were filed by the YR's, the Chicago Machine went into action. The notice of the challenge hearings was sent to Ayres at the wrong address, with his name misspelled. The notice also failed to mention the time of the hearing on one precinct where the YR's had challenged 90 voters. The Democratic Committeeman for the Fourth Ward, Alderman Claude Holman, chartered busses to bring voters to the hearings.

A challenger is legally required to have "personal knowledge" of the voter he is challenging, and the Democratic attorney for the Election Board ruled that unless the challenger had talked to the voter himself, the voter's word would be accepted instead of the challenger's, without any additional evidence. Anyone with a challenge notice was restored to the voter list on his own say-so. Many voters showed up without any identification, other than a challenge card, but if they were willing to sign an affidavit, they were permitted to vote. One woman was reregistered even though the janitor of the building in which she claimed to live had just stated that he did not know her.

An employee of the Election Board told reporters that the Young Republicans were as bad as the Ku Klux Klan in depriving people of the right to vote. Alderman Holman later repeated the charge on television—even though one of the most active challengers was a Negro student.

Despite these efforts, the Young Republicans won six out of every seven challenges.

For Election Day two citizen's groups, the Joint Civic Committee on Elections and the Committee for Honest Elections, had secured Republican poll-watchers' credentials. They attempted to provide watchers for each precinct in the wards with the worst reputations for vote fraud and irregularities. Several of these wards are in the iron grip of Congressman William Dawson, who was offered the Postmaster-Generalship by Kennedy.

The watchers, from all over Chicago and the suburbs, included both Republicans and Democrats interested in an honest vote. After attending training sessions during the weeks before November 8, they arrived at their assigned polling places before the polls opened at 6 a.m. In many precincts, however, they found the judges had already broken the seals on the voting machines and the master file of voters, in direct contradiction of their orders.

Reports came in from some of these precincts during the day: "At 10:15, the machine showed 121 votes after 43 people had voted"; "39 votes and 34 voters in the first hour"; "we had 357 votes and 339 applications at 2 p.m."; "we kept a careful count of the voters all day long. At the end, we found the machines had a hundred more votes than they should by our count. We were not allowed to check the ballot applications to see whether we or the machines were accurate." (The number of applications is supposed to equal the number of votes cast, as shown on the protective counter on the back of each machine.)

Moreover, the watchers found that the judges had received letters from the Board of Election Commissioners, stating that the judges did not have to let the watchers compare signatures on the registration cards in the master file (filled out when the voter first registered) and the ballot applications. This comparison is one of the chief safeguards against fraud. The judges themselves often did not compare the signatures, as required by law. In one precinct the judges refused to do so, claiming they knew every voter. Nearly 400 votes were cast in that precinct.

SOME JUDGES refused to accept the credentials of the watchers and ordered them out. Each time, new watchers with new credentials were quickly sent to the precinct. Other watchers were reporting that "the Democratic precinct captain appears to be running the show here." "One judge told us that the [Democratic] precinct captain was in charge. A Republican judge kept telling the voters to vote Democratic." "The Republican judges are completely dominated by the Democrats." "The Republican precinct captain told us the Democratic captain is a policy runner and the judges are taking orders from him." Policy is an illegal lottery that is very popular among Chicago Negroes.

After the challenge hearings, a supplemental green sheet is issued for each precinct, listing people who have been found "not qualified to vote" as a result of the hearings. But watchers found frequently that people on this list were being permitted to vote. Eight "voters" in this precinct, six more in that, three in a third, one here, one there—all voted even though they were listed as "not qualified to vote" and their cards had been removed from the precinct master file. When I challenged one judge who had let two "not qualified" persons vote, she

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informed me that she had called the Board of Election Commissioners and was told she could let them vote. She repeated the call in my presence. An opinion from the State's Attorney that this procedure was illegal did not make her change her mind.

In some precincts the Democratic captain attempted to have people on the green sheet vote, but was overruled by the election judges. A still more flagrant case developed when a Democratic captain signed an affidavit for a man not on either the printed list or the master file. The captain swore that the man lived across the hall from him in an apartment building. A newspaper reporter checked and found the man was unknown there. "Well, I just can't understand that," the precinct captain said. "I know he used to live there." Instructions to the judges clearly stated that nobody could vote whose name was not on the list or in the file, but watchers found this rule violated in many precincts.

Meanwhile, the Republican member of the Election Board discovered that many voters had been deprived of the right to vote without receiving challenge notices. She estimated the number at 10,000 *and said, "Hundreds of people came to our office protesting that they had not moved but were not allowed to vote. Most of these cases that came to my attention involved Republicans."*

Out in the Democratic wards, people were voting twice, including one Democratic precinct captain, according to the pollwatchers. Others were voting from addresses outside the precinct or from non-existent addresses.

Still other violations of the election laws were occurring: "At least two dozen voters came into the polling place with ballots displayed prominently in their hands and were warned to put them away by the wife of the Democratic precinct captain. She also instructed several of these voters to give the ballots to her son or another Democratic party worker outside the polling place when they left, so he could pass them on to further voters." Legally, no ballots are to be taken from the polling place in those precincts which still use paper ballots instead of machines.

"One man went into the voting machine and then left without voting. Since a vote must be cast before the curtains will open for the next voter, I suggested a vote be cast for one of the minor officials, a record made of it, and the vote subtracted from his total afterwards. But one of the judges went into the machine and pulled the Democratic levers, claiming the man had registered Democratic in the April primary. This vote was counted, over our objections."

"This precinct has many Puerto Ricans. I discovered one of the judges instructing the voters in Spanish to pull the Democratic levers. This had been going on all day."

As the polls closed, Alderman Holman in the Fourth Ward ordered judges in several precincts to throw out the Republican watchers before counting the ballots. The judges complied. Other judges refused to let the watchers look at the vote totals registered on the machines; they wrote numbers which they claimed were the results on their official tally sheets, and then locked the machines before the pollwatchers could check the figures.

Illinois went for Kennedy by 8,000 *votes out of almost five million.*

The Republicans immediately demanded a recount and presented evidence of irregularities in 92 precincts. But the Daley Machine was still in high gear. The Election Board agreed to call a hearing; it summoned all 460 judges from the 92 precincts to the same room at the same time, making orderly procedure impossible. But the Republican Board member found that in one precinct, the site of a slum-clearance project, 84 votes had been cast although only 22 voters were living in the precinct on Election Day. Moreover, the Election Board had known before November 8 that nonexistent "voters" were listed for that precinct. The Republicans demanded an investigation; the Election Board blandly said the applications to vote were missing and probably had been "misplaced" by the judges, and the reported results (78 for Kennedy, 3 for Nixon) were counted.

The Board members then continued their perfunctory questioning of the precinct judges and soon dismissed them all with a clean bill of health. This constituted the Board's "investigation."

When the Republicans paid for a recheck of the paper-ballot precincts, the Democratic members of the Election Board ruled that only the Board members themselves could count the ballots, instead of the regular Board employees and others under Board supervision—which meant the recheck would not be finished until 1963, because each precinct took almost a day for the three Board members to count. Public indignation became so intense at this that

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the newly-elected Democratic county judge stepped in and overruled the Board. In the recheck, Nixon and State's Attorney Adamowski (who lost by 25,000 votes after an all-out Democratic campaign to defeat him) each gained votes, but not enough to win.

Efforts for a full-scale recount for Nixon were finally dropped when time ran out on the Republicans and Illinois had to certify the Democratic electors on December 19. A recount suit has been filed for Adamowski, and one grand jury investigation is continuing; a Democratic precinct captain and his assistant have been indicted for buying votes. But the Chicago Machine and its counterparts across the country have elected Kennedy.

THE 1960 ELECTION proved that the Republicans can no longer afford to ignore the big cities. While they make little effort in these Democratic strongholds, Democrats are working hard in the suburbs, small towns and rural areas, cutting into the Republican margins there, electing Democratic Congressmen and legislators. Last fall the Chicago Machine carried the entire Democratic state ticket, except for one man, to substantial victories, and knocked out almost all the remaining Republican county officials.

Moreover, the Daley Machine reaches into the Republican party. Illinois elected 89 Republicans and 88 Democrats to the state House of Representatives, but three "Republican" legislators failed to show up when the House convened. All three hold patronage jobs in the Democrat-controlled Metropolitan Sanitary District; all claimed to be sick. Later, one of them voted for the Democratic candidate for House Speaker and the other two voted "present," letting the Democrats organize the House. This was a direct result of Democratic domination and Republican weakness in Chicago.

But many voters in the cities can be persuaded to vote Republican. In one precinct where the Young Republicans distributed literature, the Democratic captain found after the votes were counted that eight people he had expected to vote Democratic voted Republican instead. Eight votes per precinct in a handful of wards would have carried Illinois for Nixon and elected two Republicans on the state and county ticket.

This precinct had no Republican captain, and a Republican judge said she had not seen a GOP worker in the area since 1946. But one piece of campaign literature and a little personal effort changed eight votes; with more time, more effort, and a permanent precinct captain, many more votes could be changed.

A revitalized, year-around Republican party could not win in the cities immediately, of course, but it would spell the difference between victory and defeat in state and national elections, and eventually it could knock out the Democratic machines. Issues are close at hand: the heavy and increasing city tax load, overburdening the property owners, could be used, for example, or the continuing exposures of corruption in many cities. But the Republicans are unable to take advantage of them; too many GOP workers—from the three state legislators down to many precinct captains—hold Democratic patronage jobs; they can offer little effective opposition to the Democrats.

Strengthening—in some cases creating—a Republican organization in every ward and precinct of every city will be difficult; some will say impossible. But the graduates of chamber of commerce "political action" courses have shown what can be done by electing conservative-Republican mayors in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The same thing can and must be done in other cities. If it is not, the Republicans can expect to go on losing in 1962 and 1964, by wider and wider margins.

For additional information about Democratic corruption in the 1960 election, see "Is Corruption Essential to the Democrats?" in section IV of HUMAN EVENTS for January 6, 1961.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

"Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable. It is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise." —Lincoln

Vol. XVIII, No. 8 — Section III

February 24, 1961

In the Anti-Trust Case

The Double Standard

From the Chicago Tribune

Judge Ganey in federal District court at Philadelphia has imposed aggregate fines of almost 2 million dollars on 29 of the nation's largest electrical manufacturers and 44 of their executives. They were held in violation of the anti-trust law in apportioning markets, fixing prices, and rigging bids. Seven executives were sentenced to terms of 30 days in jail.

The judge expressed indignation at the offenses, stating that the indictments were "shocking" because "what is really at stake here is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness, the free enterprise system." The defendants, he continued, "have flagrantly mocked the image of that economic system . . . and destroyed the model which we offer today as a free world alternative to state control and eventual dictatorship."

It is unnecessary to look favorably on combines in violation of the Sherman act to detect certain anomalies in the case. For what the government condemns in the electrical industry, it condones in other circumstances. It exempts trade unions from any application of the anti-trust provisions governing monopolistic practice, with the result that monolithic nation-wide unions, such as the steel workers, can dictate the terms of a contract on penalty of striking a whole industry and tying the economy into knots.

Thus, for example, on the very day on which Judge Ganey was scoring the electrical industry for its conduct, President James R. Hoffa of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the largest union in the country, was announcing triumphantly that soon all local and long distance hauling of general freight would be brought under one master agreement. Such a concentration of union power would enable Hoffa to bring everything that rolls to a standstill and reduce the economy to stagnation. Yet no person in any place of responsibility noticed that this was a threat to survival of the free enterprise system.

And, while the government ignores this concentration of monopolistic powers, it sanctions in law, enforceable by penalty upon violation, combines in the marketing and pricing of agricultural commodities. Indeed, under the agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, amended as late as 1958, such practices are not only exempted from the provisions of the anti-trust laws but "shall be deemed to be lawful."

These government approved marketing orders can control total production, allocate marketing outlets, limit shipments to any consumer market, and provide for inspection and enforcement, backed by fines. They are permissible in handling fruits and vegetables, while milk orders are subject to special provisions of the law. They are the antithesis of the free competitive system of the market place. So, too, are acreage controls, enforceable by penalty, on other crops.

Federal concern for the preservation of the free enterprise system would be a great deal more plausible if the principle were supported in all areas of the economy and if all violations were treated on an equal and objective basis. But when the government sends some men to jail for an offense to which its eyes are closed elsewhere, and when it places its sanction in law on the same sort of behavior in still another sector, then there is reason to be skeptical of its underlying devotion to the principle of free enterprise.

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Welfare Breeds Apathy

(This editorial by the Foundation for Economic Education prompted the letter below from Rev. R. J. Rushdoony.)

The reservation Indian is becoming less self-sufficient and more dependent upon what he calls "the Great White Father in Washington." Instead of freedom, the Indian has government-guaranteed "security." Instead of individual responsibility, he has a government bureau to handle his personal affairs. There are special laws governing his right to own land and to spend tribal money. Under that system of bondage it should surprise no one to find that many thousands of Indians have remained uneducated, hungry, diseased, and mismanaged.

The Letter...

As a missionary to the Indians, I find your warnings underscored by my daily experience. One of the surest consequences of a government of "welfare" and "security" is the rapid decline and death of responsibility and character.

Whatever the pre-reservation Indian was, and his faults were real, he was able to take care of himself and had a character becoming to his culture and religion. He was a responsible person. Today he is far from that. The wretched security he has had, beginning with the food and clothing dole of early years, designed to enforce the reservation system and destroy Indian resistance, has sapped him of character. The average Indian knows that he can gamble and drink away his earnings and still be sure that his house and land will remain his own, and, with his hunting rights, he can always eke out some kind of existence.

Government men too often hamper and impede the man with initiative and character. This is because their program inevitably must be formulated in terms of the lowest common denominator, the weakest Indian. In addition, the provisions of the government for the "welfare" and "security" of the Indians remove the consequences from their sinning and irresponsibility. The result is a license to irresponsibility, which all the touted government projects cannot counteract.

And I believe the results would be no better for the best hundred or thousand persons selected from any society, after a generation or so of the same kind of "welfare" and "security" government.

There are many men in the Indian Service who are sincerely and earnestly trying to improve the Indian's welfare. They are, however, faced with this constant dilemma: All their zealous and patient efforts to help the Indian simply tend to become another crutch that the Indian depends on. Those Indians who have become progressive and independent apparently have done so because of personal and religious factors totally unrelated to the government program.

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Pride and Medicine

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Those who would pile on more social security taxes to pay for an extended federal program of medical aid to the aged constantly denounce the Kerr-Mills Act as an imposition, alleging it contains a shameful "means test."

The act, passed at the special session of Congress late last summer, adds federal aid to state aid to the indigent, according to need as determined by the individual state. The proponents of the social security broadside approach say that the current law is equivalent of demanding a pauper's oath before extending care.

Dr. E. Vincent Askey, president of the American Medical Association, has asked that this relatively new medical aid plan now on the law books be given a thorough trial. It would seem that fair-minded people would concur. The Kerr-Mills Act admittedly is a compromise measure but it was worked out to the satisfaction of legislators on both sides of the question. It needs time, plus the cooperation of state governments, for a real tryout.

The "pauper's oath" complaint doesn't stand up. Sick people, no matter their age or financial standing, are being helped—and should be helped—in the name of decency and humanity. Understandably, people don't like to reveal their financial status although almost all do so via the annual income tax return. But it is difficult to see how pride could be affected by acceptance of aid through the Kerr-Mills Act and not affected by help through a social security tax increase which today's indigent elderly wouldn't be paying anyway.

Doctors, who play the most prominent role of all in any aid plan, are fairly well united against any additional increase in red tape bureaucracy that isn't absolutely essential. A prominent surgeon has related that it costs him $7 to $8 in office and secretarial expense to process a $2 claim involving state or federal compensation. He does not want to become further involved with a plan which would completely remove local determination of benefits and eligible beneficiaries. He would, in fact, rather attend a fair proportion of poor old people at no charge than to wrestle with regulations, collections and reports in triplicate.

This would be, admittedly, a radical plan but it would seem logical for the medical-bureau boys to listen to the doctors who would carry the brunt of the load under any government proposal instead of suggesting that every person over 65 is penniless, desperately ill and too proud to admit he needs help.

Freedom

"When liberals talk loosely about this country's lost purpose, I suggest they might remember that one of our Republic's purposes is freedom and that we have remained free for nearly two centuries; and that we have must be listed as one of the great achievements of history."

—GOLDWATER

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Truman's Foggy Memory

Former President Harry Truman has gone on another fibbing spree. HST said he thought "the American people have gotten off very easy" in regard to the 2.8 billion dollars the Kennedy Administration wants to spend on welfare measures.

"People complain too much about taxes."

Then, with a straight face, Truman stated: "I think every effort should be made so that government income matches government outgo. I managed to do it for six years until Congress voted those big appropriations for the Korean War."

The truth is that Truman failed to balance the budget in three of the five fiscal years prior to the Korean War (he was not responsible for six as he thought). In his first fiscal year, 1946, he came up with a $20.6 billion deficit. His 1949 and 1950 budgets showed deficits of $1.8 billion and $3.1 billion, respectively.

Of the two pre-Korean budgets which showed a surplus ($753 million in 1947 and $8.5 billion in 1948), both were a result of efforts by the 80th Congress—which Truman called the "do nothing" Congress because it balked at the President's big spending proposals.

Last week columnist Lyle Wilson said of the Missouri Democrat's fiscal policies: "The rotting of the US dollar proceeded every year save one—1949—while President Truman was in office. The Senate Finance Committee calculated the dollar's value in 1945, when HST became President, at 77.2 cents. That was the 1945 value of purchasing power in relation to the dollar of 1939. In 1953, the year HST left the White House, the value of purchasing power of the dollar had slumped to 51.9 cents."

Beware the Eggheads

By Holmes Alexander

Anybody who doubts the inherent danger in agglomerated intellectualism ought to improve his mind with "The Politics of Upheaval" by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a close friend and advisor of the new President. Back in the 1930's, the intellectualists found the New Deal much too slow and moderate. To them, then as now, capitalism must go!

"There is no way at all in which capitalism can be 'reformed' into giving decent or efficient results" (John Strachey). ". . . Roosevelt intends to move toward fascism" (I. F. Stone). "The essential logic of the New Deal is increasingly the naked fist of a capitalist state" (Max Lerner). Unless the nation is to be doomed with "confusion and miseries . . . it must prepare to supersede capitalism with socialism. There is no longer a feasible middle course." (An editorial from the New Republic).

This is how professors, joined together for mischief, can cut up.

Freedom will not operate itself. It must be defended.

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Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

The United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, the favorite focal point for some of our own most effete Commie dupes and sympathizers, has completed a worldwide survey of racial and religious persecution that deserves attention for its convenient omissions.

Perhaps the most glaring is the failure to mention anti-Semitism as it manifests itself behind the Iron Curtain. For all of the UNESCO treaties, there is no such thing.

But available to the UNESCO masterminds was a massive report from another UN body, with a mountain of proof of the most ruthless persecution of Soviet Jews, starting with the days of Stalin and continuing through the present time.

The report was presented to the UN Commission on Human Rights by 16 Jewish organizations almost simultaneously with the issuance of the UNESCO opus and it presents chapter and verse of a long sustained systematic attack on Jewish culture in the USSR. At least 450 Jewish cultural leaders were executed from 1948 to 1953 and although Nikita Khrushchev has eased up somewhat on the bloody persecution, anti-Semitism remains today a cardinal characteristic of Soviet government policy.

On the books, Soviet law provides criminal penalties against anti-Semitism, but Khrushchev and his Kremlin cohorts choose to ignore the statutes and even abet the practice. By and large, Jews are excluded from the schools. There are no Jewish theaters, schools, publishing houses or cultural centers.

Of all the numerous religious communities in the Soviet Union, the Jews alone have no central organization. As the distinguished journalist Francois Fetjo recently noted, they alone are forbidden to have contact with their international religious organizations and conferences.

Russia is notorious for its persecution of Moslems, but in some respects the Jews are treated even worse. Delegations are permitted to come and go to Cairo and Damascus. Thousands of Moslems are permitted to make pilgrimages yearly to Mecca and other holy places. The Soviet Moscow radio announced last April 14 that two new editions of the Koran were published in 1959, but Soviet Jews have begged in vain for publication of their Bible and none has been permitted to make even tourist visits to Israel.

There is similar discrimination in the matter of places of worship. There are more than 1,500,000 practicing Jews in Russia, but there are only 60 synagogues in the whole country.

The same is true in educational facilities. In Kiev, for example, there are 180,000 Jews, but only 24 were allowed to attend the large university at Minsk.

As Khrushchev tightens his control over the government and consolidates his position, there has been a constant step-up in the tempo of anti-religious propaganda and most of this has been directed, particularly during the past year, against the Jewish population.

Radio Moscow and the official press attack members of the Jewish faith as "thieves" and "enemies of socialism." Closed prayer meetings have been raided. Those who dared participate have been arrested. Red government officials condone physical attacks on elderly Jews by young hoodlums and party goons.

In the long chronology of Communist anti-Semitism that began with Karl Marx (author of "World Without Jews" in addition to better known tomes), the years 1948-1952 were perhaps the most tragic.

A massive purge began in the fall of 1948 when Mrs. Golda Meir—now Israel Foreign Minister—arrived in Moscow to open the Israeli embassy there. By coincidence, it was Rosh Hashana, the Jewish new year, and thousands of Moscow Jews flocked to the city's only synagogue and to the embassy to observe the occasion.

The Stalin regime, then in power, seized on the occasion to institute a mass drive to wipe out Soviet Judaism as such, and thousands of Jews in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev were arrested and exiled to Siberia. Hundreds of Jewish artists, writers and intellectuals were executed. Scores died in mysterious "accidents."

Moscow's two Jewish printing plants were closed. The newspapers Eynikayt and Emes were liquidated, their staffs arrested. They never reopened.

But UNESCO, in its worldwide study of racial and religious persecution, finds nothing to chronicle in the Soviet Union. It is a travesty.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

From Wilhelm Roepke's *A Humane Society*
(Henry Regnery, $5)

"The morally edifying character of a policy which robs Peter in order to pay Paul cannot be said to be immediately obvious. But it degenerates into an absurd two-way pumping of money when the state robs nearly everybody and pays nearly everybody, so that no one knows in the end whether he has gained or lost in the game . . . .

"It is true, of course, that people do not always realize that when they turn to the state for the fulfillment of their wishes their claims can be satisfied only at the expense of others. We have met the underlying sophism before. It rests on the habit of regarding the state as a kind of fourth dimension, without stopping to think that its till has to be filled by the taxpayers as a whole. A money claim on the state is always an indirect claim on somebody else, whose taxes contribute to the sum demanded; it is a mere transfer of purchasing power through the medium of the state and its compulsory powers. It is astonishing for how long this natural and simple fact can be obscured by the modern welfare state."

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HUMAN EVENTS
-- What YOU Can Do --

The man who is never strong *against* anything is seldom strong *for* anything.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8 — Section IV February 24, 1961

New Frontier Progress -- or Lack Thereof

Seven weeks have gone by and the New Frontier program hasn't reached first base.

"What has happened?" is the question coming to HUMAN EVENTS from people everywhere who heard the attractive young Senator promise to be a "Strong President," to introduce youth and vigor into the national government, and to produce another thrilling "Hundred Days."

Instead of getting under way faster than previous Congresses, the 87th is the slowest in memory.

The reason is that the President has been so busy creating his own "public image" that he has little time left to push his "make-America-over" program.

What the President likes best—it is said—is activity such as his staging of the RB-47 announcement.

The plan was that the news of the release of the flyers was to be kept secret in order to "personalize" the accomplishment. The announcement was to be made at the opening of the first live press conference ever given by a President. It would electrify the largest audience ever to see a President in action.

Then came to the White House the searing, shocking news that the New York *Herald-Tribune* had the story and was about to break it—18 hours in advance of the press conference. To scoop the President would be catastrophic. At all costs, it must be prevented. An appeal was made to the *Herald-Tribune;* the newspaper agreed to sacrifice its scoop. It was a good trade for owner Jock Whitney; he had put Mr. Kennedy under obligation.

The press conference was as dramatic as had been expected. But "public relations" demanded even more. The incident had to be milked dry.

The President went out to the airport to greet the returned flyers. He had them as luncheon guests at the White House.

All this took many precious hours of the President's time that could have been devoted to efforts to get his legislative measures through Congress.

However, it accomplished what the Madison Avenue clique in the White House wanted: human interest copy and splashy pictures on the front page of every newspaper.

Critics retorted: "Is the President a ceremonial officer like the Queen of England, or is he the responsible working head of a government?"

However, the consequences of the emphasis upon "image" activities are that the New Frontier has been the loser and the country the gainer. There is considerable uncertainty as to how much New Frontier legislation will reach the critical rollcall stage before Easter. The delays are giving conservatives a chance to mobilize their forces.

Write your Congressman. Get your friends to write. Invite friends and interested neighbors to come to your home to discuss with them how and when to write—and how to stimulate others to join in the activities.

A special MESSAGE about this week's article section, "Inside Chicago Election Corruption," by John Weicher.

There will be thousands of city and other local elections THIS year. Winning city elections is the first step toward winning congressional, state and national elections. GO TO WORK NOW in these local election campaigns, as essential preparation for later electing Congressmen and a Presidential ticket.

But there is another and even more important reason why YOU should become an active precinct worker in the cities—large and small—even when your party has little chance of winning.

Elections are stolen—as Weicher so well reveals—in urban areas where GOP workers give up without trying; "Why should anyone bother to work in 10-to-1 Democratic precincts?" So, in the last national election, there were few honest Republican poll watchers available in Democratic strongholds.

Those chosen to represent the GOP, to insure an honest count, were "registered" Republicans who owed their jobs on the public payroll to the Democratic City Bosses. Hence votes were stolen and Nixon lost Cook County and other city areas—and the election.

If there had been an energetic and organized opposition party—however small—in Chicago, Jersey City, St. Louis and elsewhere, the New Frontier would not be the nation's problem today.

THEREFORE—become active politically in these local elections THIS YEAR. "Seed corn for harvest two years and four years hence." Talk this over with your patriotic friends.

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Youth Corps -- A Foot in the Door

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY has proposed setting up a Youth Corps, also called a Peace Corps, to work in foreign countries on Point Four projects.

This proposal is important, but it is not new. The idea has been quietly nosed along in Congress for years. A similar plan almost passed Congress ten years ago, hidden in the Universal Military Training Bill (UMT).

The UMT bill was defeated in 1951. The idea of a Youth Corps was allowed to remain in the shadows until a year or two ago. Then it was brought forward by Senator Richard L. Neuberger and Representative Henry S. Reuss, members of the liberal bloc in Congress.

Senator Neuberger introduced a bill in the last Congress (S. 2908), which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee incorporated in the catch-all Foreign Aid Bill.

The 1960 Mutual Security Authorization said:

> "The President shall arrange for a non-governmental research group, university or foundation, to study the advisability and practicability of a program to be known as the Point Four Youth Corps, under which young United States citizens would be trained and serve abroad in programs of technical cooperation. Not to exceed $10,000 . . . funds made available pursuant to section 304 of this Act may be used to defray the expenses of such a study."

The Committee on Foreign Relations seemed divided on the matter. It said, "The Committee emphasizes that it is only a study which is involved here. The conclusions of the study can be considered on their merits when the study is completed." The House Foreign Affairs Committee was opposed.

The Senate said the report on the Youth Corps should cover almost every aspect of organization and administration. Obviously the sum of $10,000 was absurd for such a list of topics, unless the report was already completed, or the financing was to come from other sources. Colorado State University Foundation, which is making the report to Congress, is getting its funds from "private foundations."

Let us not delude ourselves—the young college people will be enthusiastic about this plan. Their idealism and their love of foreign adventure will work together to make most of them highly vocal in support of the Peace Corps. They will not remember the Hitler Youth and the accent on youth in the sinister political history of our time. Those who wish to see the Corps set up—for reasons different from those of the students—know how to encourage student demonstrations for their purposes.

A Kennedy Task Force has already drawn up a blueprint. It recommends a small Corps—at first. Training will be carried on by the universities, which will receive grants from the government. The Peace Corps is therefore an additional subsidy for the colleges.

Members of the Corps in foreign countries will be employees of the host country, paid by its government in the money of that country. The United States may pay an additional sum in American money but the standard of living of Corps members is not to be above the standard of the area where they work. They are to be scattered over the country, not to live in "American enclaves" like the military. Will they be under local law, as in the Status of Forces treaties? Will they be under the United Nations?

The Task Force says candidates for the Corps will come from students in colleges, both in graduate and undergraduate work. Academic achievements will be important, but "personality characteristics" will be more so. "The Science of Testing," unfortunately, is still primitive (but of course it could make rapid progress with Federal grants for further studies).

One curious point is the proposal for "reverse lend-lease." Students from the underdeveloped areas will be encouraged to make a contribution to our culture. They may help teach our children in primary schools, teach languages in colleges, and train members of the Peace Corps for international service.

American youths who have served in the Corps will form "a pool," the Task Force promises, from which can be recruited trained people for future openings overseas in government and in private industry. Undoubtedly the "defense education" program will provide for their graduate study. In time we think they will be "the pool" from which college teachers in economics, politics, and even languages and literature, will be chosen.

Interested private American organizations are to "cooperate." Are private American welfare agencies engaged in overseas work already committed to this program? Will their influence and their connection with the churches be added to the chorus from the colleges?

Objections to the Peace Corps are harder to dramatize than the arguments for it. A proposal which would pull from the military services many of the abler young men and indoctrinate in internationalism most of our future leaders in politics, business, teaching and writing, needs long and careful examination by Congress.

A curious light is thrown on the "International Youth Service Corps" by noting what was attempted ten years ago. The Universal Military Training Bill was ostensibly a bill for permanent military training.

Senator William Jenner said on the Senate floor, on March 9, 1951:

> "This is not a bill to provide for . . . universal military training . . . . Something happened to this measure between the general statement of its purpose and the actual legislative drafting.
>
> "What we have here is two bills in one . . . . The (second) establishes permanent universal service for all youth—men and probably women—for both civilian and military purposes.

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"This bill also sets up among our young people an elite corps . . . . It will give the President of the United States nearly complete control of the population of our colleges and technical schools."

The 1951 bill set out to impose permanent universal military service and exempt the ablest for civilian "service" abroad. The present program starts with the draft, and sets up the Youth Corps. Result: the same. The change in form may lead Congress and the press into thinking the proposal is new, but the appearance is deceptive.

The declaration of intent in the 1951 bill said: "Congress further declares that it is the duty of all citizens [not only men and boys] to engage in such training for civilian and military service [not mere military] as will prepare them for the assumption of their responsibilities as citizens of a free and democratic nation." What power does that bestow? What does it *not* bestow? Does it suggest education in the USSR?

The bill stated its purpose further to provide "a continuing flow," not of soldiers or sailors or airmen, but "of personnel recently trained in modern techniques." Doesn't that include most college graduates?

If the Federal government can decide who are the "elite," it will soon determine what courses undergraduates will take. It could divert far too much of the energy of youth into science and other courses designed to "equal and outstrip Russia," while the world war is being decided by knowledge of men, not things.

The 1951 bill said further its purpose was to "assure a vital ready reservoir to fill the military and civilian needs of the nation." But this is centralized governmental direction of the choice of careers, perhaps the most sinister of all trends to a monolithic or totalitarian society.

"The President is authorized," said Senator Jenner, "under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, 'to free from military duty a group of persons selected for study or research in medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, the sciences, engineering, the humanities, and other fields determined by him to be in the national interest.' "

"What," Jenner asked, "is left out?. . . We know how often the administration has asked for a little token program, only to come back year after year, with appropriations that increase like the green bay tree."

And, he pointed out, "Our trade unions and our political parties will not be able to recruit any members until after they have been conditioned by universal service."

MEN taken into the Armed Forces are indoctrinated in patriotism. The technical elite invited into the Youth Corps will be indoctrinated in internationalism, governmental solutions for industrial problems, and what else? Military service will be left to the scrub team.

Spokesmen for the Youth Corps do not want *legislation* to exempt members from the draft. They want "only" administrative authority. Young people will remain eligible for the draft. Civilian service abroad will be the reward for those who conform. Those who rebel against what they are doing will be sent back to military training (Siberia). This will be nicely hidden under "administrative discretion."

The Peace Corps must be considered in connection with Senator Hubert Humphrey's plan to revive the Civilian Conservation Corps, which will organize the uneducated for service in this country. The new plan should be read in connection with the Defense Education Act, which takes in a great deal of territory. CCC interlocks with the area redevelopment bills which include plans for "retraining" of "workers," and then quietly extend training to young people who have not yet held a job.

Collectivists must work hard toward the regimenting of labor in one huge "labor army" directed by the State, as collectivist tendencies are slowly merging all firms into one employing combine directed by the planners. This Corps, which will draw the ablest of our young people into a single, Government-directed service, is part and parcel of the continuing attempts to make all workers, with hand or brain, into one gigantic work corps, to be moved about on the chessboard of economic operations as the managers will.

Those truly interested in a strong national defense, in education to develop well-rounded people, or in freedom of choice for workers in America, will have their task cut out for them if this dangerous precedent is to be rejected by Congress as decisively as it was ten years ago.

MEMBERS of Congress dislike—with good reason—coming out against what looks like a noble experiment, when none of its opponents have taken the trouble to explain what is wrong with it. It will be difficult to get any members of Congress to take the lead in opposition to this proposal, unless we try to build up a public opinion aware of the dangers.

You can write your Representative and Senators asking them to oppose HR 65 (introduced by Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida) and any other new bills for the establishment of a Peace Corps, without full investigation. Ask them to bar the use of foreign aid funds for such a step, without specific congressional approval.

Then tell your friends, your local newspaper and radio editors, and members of private associations with which you work—church groups, PTA's, the American Legion, women's groups. Stress the argument against the Youth Corps that appeals to you most. The plan is unconstitutional. It downgrades our national defense. It will impose on our educational system an elite corps. It puts the Federal government in the very dangerous business of "assigning" where people shall work, which inevitably means erosion of the free market for our services, without which we shall have little freedom of any kind.

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